

**ANALYSIS OF PALM OIL WASTE AFTER
PRETREATMENT USING ENVIRONMENTAL
RECYCLING SYSTEM (ERS) FOR THE POTENTIAL
APPLICATION AS ANIMAL FEED**

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2. Saya ingin mengesahkan bahawa saya berpuashati dengan pembetulan/pindaan yang dilaksanakan oleh calon.

Sekian, terima kasih.

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by

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DECLARATION BY AUTHOR

This dissertation is composed of my original work, and contains no material previously published or written by another person except where due reference has been made in the text. The content of my dissertation is the result of work I have carried out since the commencement of my research project and does not include a substantial part of work that has been submitted to qualify for the award of any other degree or diploma in any university or other tertiary institution.

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read 'Farizatul', with a large, stylized initial 'F'.

Nur Farizatul Husna Binti Mohd Noor

June 2020

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TABLE OF CONTENTS

	Page
Acknowledgement	iii
Table of Contents	iv
List of Tables	vii
List of Figures	viii
List of Symbols and Abbreviations	ix
Abstrak	xi
Abstract	xii
CHAPTER 1 INTRODUCTION	
1.1 Research Background	1
1.2 Problem Statement	3
1.3 Objectives	4
CHAPTER 2 LITERATURE REVIEW	
2.1 Palm Oil Mill Effluent (POME)	5
2.1.1 POME Definition	5
2.1.2 Physical and Chemical Characteristic of POME	5
2.1.3 Conventional Treatment Method for POME	7
2.1.4 POME Current Applications	8
2.2 Empty Fruit Bunch (EFB)	10
2.2.1 EFB Definition	10
2.2.2 Physical and Chemical Characteristics of EFB	11
2.2.3 EFB Current Applications	14
2.3 Environmental Recycling system (ERS)	16

2.3.1 ERS Definition and Application	16
2.3.2 ERS Components	16
2.3.3 ERS Process Flow	18
2.3.4 Advantages of ERS	19
2.3.5 Application of ERS in Potential Industry	19
CHAPTER 3 MATERIALS AND METHODS	
3.1 Overall Methodology	22
3.2 Sample Collection	23
3.3 Proximate Analysis	23
3.3.1 Determination of Moisture Content	23
3.3.2 Determination of Ash Content	23
3.3.3 Determination of Crude Protein	24
3.3.4 Determination of the Oil Content	25
3.4 Chemical Analysis	26
3.4.1 Determination of Sugar Composition	26
3.4.2 Determination of Minerals and Trace Elements	26
3.5 Statistical Analysis	27
CHAPTER 4 RESULT AND DISCUSSION	
4.1 Proximate Analysis of All Samples	28
4.1.1 Percentage of Moisture Content in Samples	30
4.1.2 Percentage of Crude Protein in Samples	31
4.1.3 Percentage of Ash in Samples	32
4.1.4 Percentage of Fat in Samples	33

4.2 Comparison of Proximate Analysis for POME, EFB, and Mixture Samples Pellet Before and After ERS Treatment with Commercially Available Animal Feed	34
4.3 Chemical Analysis of POME, EFB, and Mixture Samples	39
4.3.1 Chemical Analysis of Sugar Composition in All Group Samples Before and After ERS Treatment	39
4.3.2 Elemental Analysis for All Group Samples by XRF	43
4.4 Statistical Analysis	45
CHAPTER 5 CONCLUSION AND RECOMMENDATIONS	
5.1 Conclusion and Recommendation	46
REFERENCES	48
APPENDICES	58
Appendix A Statistical analysis of fat content for all group samples via one-way ANOVA	58
Appendix B Statistical analysis of ash content for all group samples via one-way ANOVA	59
Appendix C Statistical analysis of moisture content for all group samples via one-way ANOVA	60
Appendix D Statistical analysis of protein content for all group samples via one-way ANOVA	61
Appendix E Glucose standard calibration curve	62
Appendix F Sucrose standard calibration curve	63
Appendix G Fructose standard calibration curve	64

LIST OF TABLES

Table Caption	Page
2.1 Characeristics of raw POME	6
2.1 Proximate, ultimate analysis and heating values of EFB	13
4.1 Proximate analysis of POME, EFB, and mixture samples before and after ERS treatment	29
4.2 Proximate analysis for POME, EFB, and mixture samples after ERS treatment with comparison to the commercially available animal feed	38
4.3 Concentration and percentage of sugar in POME, EFB, and mixture samples	42
4.4 Elemental analysis by XRF of POME and EFB pellet with various ratio	44
4.5 Results of one-way analysisof variance (ANOVA) using SPSS Statistics software for the effect of various ratio on the percentage of protein, fat, ash and moisture content.	45

LIST OF FIGURES

Figure Caption	Page
2.1 EFB fiber after pressing process	11
2.2 Flowchart of ERS process flow	19
2.3 The comparison of animal waste treatment time between conventional processing method and ERS	21
3.1 Diagram of research methodology for POME and EFB treatment	22

LIST OF SYMBOLS AND ABBREVIATIONS~

Symbol	Caption
%	Percentage
±	Plus Minus
≤	Less Than or Equal To
=	Equivalent
°C	Degree Celcius
~	Tilde
:	Colon
Abbreviation	Caption
POME	Palm Oil Mill Effluent
GHG	Greenhouse Gases
HRT	Hydraulic Retention Time
ERS	Environmental Recycling System
XRF	X-ray Fluorescence
MPOB	Malaysia Palm Oil Board
COD	Chemical Oxygen Demand
BOD	Biochemical Oxygen Demand
DMD	Dry Matter Digestibility
PHAs	Polyhydroxyalkanoates
HHV	High Heating Value
G	Gram

Mm	Millimeter
mL	Milliliter
Kg	Kilogram
Mg	Milligram
UOP	United Oil Palm
MC	Moisture Content
HPLC	High Performance Liquid Chromatography
Sp	Species
ANOVA	Analysis of Variance
UASFF	Up-flow Anaerobic Sludge Fixed Film
Si	Silica
K	Potassium
Ca	Calcium
FAD	Fatty Acid Distillate

**ANALISIS SISA KELAPA SAWIT SELEPAS PRA-RAWATAN MENGGUNAKAN
SISTEM KITARAN SEMULA ALAM SEKITAR (ERS) UNTUK APLIKASI
SEBAGAI MAKANAN HAIWAN**

ABSTRAK

Kesan persekitaran dari sisa efluen kilang kelapa sawit (POME) telah menjadi perhatian kerana pencemaran air dan pelepasan gas rumah hijau (GRK). POME biasanya dilepaskan ke kolam terbuka untuk pemulihan, yang memerlukan masa pengekalan hidraulik (HRT) yang lebih lama dan mengakibatkan pelepasan GRK. Selain itu, EFB telah dihasilkan dalam kuantiti yang banyak dan masih belum digunakan secara khusus dan dibuang dengan kaedah pembakaran. Oleh itu, kajian ini dilakukan untuk merawat POME dan EFB melalui Sistem Kitaran Semula Alam Sekitar (ERS) untuk mengubah sisa ini menjadi produk bernilai seperti makanan haiwan. ERS adalah kaedah inovatif baru untuk mengurangkan sisa POME dan EFB. Terdapat empat nisbah POME: EFB yang dikaji termasuk 3: 7, 5: 5, 7: 3, dan 20: 1. Setelah rawatan ERS, semua nisbah sampel dibentuk menjadi pelet dengan diameter 6 – 8 mm. Sampel sebelum dan selepas rawatan ERS dianalisis dan dibandingkan dengan makanan haiwan yang tersedia secara komersial. Analisis menunjukkan bahawa sampel adalah sumber makanan yang kaya dengan tenaga kerana mempunyai kandungan lemak yang tinggi. Sampel dengan nisbah 3:7 menunjukkan peratusan abu yang rendah ($10.946 \pm 0.289 \%$) serta peratusan yang tinggi kandungan lemak ($6.531 \pm 1.018 \%$) dan protein ($3.656 \pm 0.265 \%$) yang lebih sesuai untuk dijadikan makanan haiwan ruminan seperti lembu dan kambing. Seterusnya, penambahan suplemen lain seperti kacang soya juga diperlukan bagi meningkatkan jumlah protein didalam sampel. Selain itu, analisis HPLC menunjukkan bahawa komposisi gula yang terdapat dalam sampel adalah glukosa, fruktosa dan sukrosa. POME menunjukkan kepekatan glukosa tertinggi selepas rawatan ERS. Di samping itu, analisis elemen dilakukan dengan menggunakan kaedah XRF. Mineral tertinggi yang terdapat dalam POME adalah kalium diikuti oleh klorin, sementara zat besi hanya dikesan di EFB selepas rawatan ERS. Secara keseluruhan, POME dan EFB adalah sumber makanan alternatif yang baik untuk mengembangkan potensi makanan haiwan.

ANALYSIS OF PALM OIL WASTE AFTER PRE-TREATMENT USING ENVIRONMENTAL RECYCLING SYSTEM (ERS) FOR THE APPLICATION AS ANIMAL FEED

ABSTRACT

The environmental impacts of palm oil mill effluent (POME) have been a concern due to the water pollution and greenhouse gases (GHG) emission. POME is usually released into open-air ponds for remediation, which required longer hydraulic retention time (HRT) and resulting in GHG emissions. Moreover, the abundant of empty fruit bunch (EFB) has been produced and yet has no specific used in large quantity and disposed by incineration method. Thus, this study was conducted to simultaneously treat POME and EFB via Environmental Recycling System (ERS) to convert into value-added product such as animal feed. ERS is an novel innovative method in order to minimize the POME and EFB waste. There are four ratios of POME:EFB is being studied including 3:7, 5:5, 7:3, and 20:1. Upon ERS treatment, all samples ratio is formed into pellet with diameter of 6-8 mm. The samples, before and after the ERS treatment were analysed and compared with commercially available animal feed. Proximate analysis indicated that samples are energy rich source of food due to high content of fats. The sample with ratio 3:7 shows the low percentage of ash ($10.946 \pm 0.289 \%$) and high percentage of crude fat ($6.531 \pm 1.018 \%$) and protein ($3.656 \pm 0.265 \%$) content which is preferable for ruminant animal feeds such as cow and goat. Moreover, the, addition of other supplement such as inclusion of soybean also necessary in order to boost protein amount in sample. In other hands, HPLC analysis showed that the composition of sugar present in the samples are predominantly glucose, fructose and sucrose. POME showed highest concentration of glucose after ERS treatment. In addition, elemental analysis was performed by using XRF method. The highest minerals present in POME is potassium followed by chlorine, and trace amount of iron is detected only in EFB after ERS treatment. Overall, POME and EFB can be considered as a good source to develop potential animal feed.